Regular Edition for California and Pacific Coast.

THE IRISH NEWS—Will be published SATURDAY mornings, at 432 Montgomery, 12½ cents per week, payable to the carriers.

One year.....$5 00 | Six months.....$3 00
Three months .....$1 50 | Invariably in advance

Subscribers cannot have their papers discontinued until they pay up in full for them.

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JEFFREY NUNAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

THE IRISH NEWS.

VOL. VIII.} SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1868. {NO. 22

A GHOST STORY.

Since the first announcement of ghostly appearance at the Winslow House, hundreds of people have visited the building, and occupants of the house state that the strange sights and sounds have often been repeated. As the manifestation were very similar to those spoken of in our first account, we have not referred to them, but the following statement in reference to occurence on last Sunday morning, verified by three witnesses, will be read with inteaest, and furnish food for reflection. Mrs. Jewell is at present in Northfield, and expects to start for California in a few days. The prophecy made by the apparition in reference to the burning of an ocean steamer will furnish a test of his ghostship's reliability:

On Sunday morning last a 8½ o'clock I met a gentleman from Stearns county, by the name of S cord, who came down to see if could not solve the mystery connected with the "Winslow House ghost." He told me his buisness, and requested me to show him through the haunted portions of the horse. He is a strong beliver in Spiritualism, and displyed a good deal of enthusiasm in its advocacy, and he felt confident that the apparition which had been previously seen were from the spirit world. On our way to the engine room we met Mr. Hubert, who accompanied us. We went through the cellar rooms and holes in the lower part of the building, and all was as silent as the tomb; not a sound was heard nor anything seen until we went into the room on the northwest corner of the building, in which stands a large, heavy table. When we entered the room the door was closed behind us, and, owing to the fact that the inside knob was off the lock, I, in a joking manner, remarked that we had closed ourselves in, and would have a poor chance to beat a hasty retreat, if such generalship should, in case of emergency, be required. We was at this time, about 10 feet from the door, and had assumed a half leaning posture against the table. I had scarcely made the remark about the door being shut on us, when it opened gently back to the wall, and a tall ghastly looking man deliberately entered the room. He was clad in a black broadcloth coat and pants, satin vest, broken and hanging in shreds just above the right hand pocket, showing that it was considerably worn, and his appearance showed what might be called a "shabby gentleman." He was in his stocking feet, which were blne in color, while nearly one half towards the toes were white. His head was covered by a clean and very white night cap, with long flaps to it, like a womans hood. His beard was long and black, and had a heavy appearance on the chin, while his upper lip, towards the angles of his mouth, it turned up toward his cheek bones in a long curl. His complexion presented a ghastly and cadaverous appearance, his eyes were large, glassiv and rolling, and were deeply sunk in his head and were shaded by very long, glossly eyelashes. His eyebrows were heavy but not large, and his forehead was very high and full. When he entered, I must confess that I did not feel quite at ease, and hardly knew where I was; but recovered my thoughts when Mr. Hubert exclaimed, "In the name of God, doctor, what do you want?" I had never seen Dr. Jewell in my life before, and while seemingly meditating on his answer to Mr. Hubert's question, I saw him before me as described above.

His appearance was not, in point of materiality, like anytheing earthly. It seemed to lack weight and substance, and more resembled the gravity and movements of a very dense and heavy shadow. His movements were noiseless and gvaceful, and he seemed to slide rather than walk, and looked like a man on skates, with both feet together under very slow motion. After a pause of a few seconds, which seemed an age, he said: "I have a message to communicate, and have hitherto failed to get any one to whom I could unboson my troubles; because they seemed to fear me, and in their confusion leave me, or forget to ask me the question which you have done. I am not happy in my present sphere, which is one of the lowest, and places me in too close proximity with earthly friend and things. I am premitted as all here are, to see all that transpires on earth, and our thoughts, like those of strangers in a strange land, are continually reverted to friends and things which we have left behind; but those in the higher sphere are to pure and enwrapt in heavenly enjoyments to be difiled by such contaminating scenes—but my probation here will soon terminate, and then upward and higher and more delighted will be my course. My troubles are concerning my wife and daughter, who are shortly going to California, and unless they take this warning they will soon both be lost. The Steamer which will be waiting for them on the Pacific, after being three days out, will be destroyed by fire, and many lives lost. They must not go on that vessel, but on another of smaller diminsions, which will safely reach its destination. This is my trouble, and now I shall be at rest, and will not be here any more." I then asked him why he had told my daughter to go to the 74, on the fourth story "it was for the purpose of getting her to go there that she might find an old paper in which was the full account of the destruction of one the Pacific line steamers a few years ago." Why did you desire Mrs. Jewell to sit on the west side of the table? "This I thought would arouse her attention, and cause her to enquire about her projected journey, and then I could impart the neccessaty information." Why did you appear to her instead of my daughter? "I have done so frequently; but although she is fully aware of my presence, she is incapable of seeing me. And I cannot speak to those who do not behold me." The most singular part of the affair is, that although Mr. Secord was standing between Mr. Hubert and myself, he saw nothing althoug he distinctly heard all that was said. He attempted to elicit some information from him concerning dead relattves, but he seemed not to heed Mr. Secord,s interrogatories at all. His voice was subdued but clear, and his words were articulated with a marked precision that indicated labored effort, and each sentence was followed by a long pause, as if he was pondering over the next sentence before uttering it. He then vanished, but did not go out of the door, and it appeared that he had been in the room half an hour: but as to the exact time I cannot tell. We came into the house and talked the matter over, and the above is the exact version upon which we agree. We are satisfied that there was no optical delusion, no working of the immagination, but that we both saw and heard what is herein stated.

Many, many years ago, the sailors of an English ship Bounty mutinied, killed several of their officers, and landed upon Pitcairn's Island in the Pacific Ocean. There they lived, bred, and attracted the sympathies of sympathetic missionaries. But the descendants of the mutineers grew too fast for their land. So some of them migrated to Norfolk Island. This colonization failed. The Honolulu Advertiser says of the emigrants to Norfolk Island from Pitcairn's:

We learn that in 1863 42 returned, [from Norfolk to Pitcairn's] and since that time the number of inhabitants has been increased by 17 births. The total number now is 59, including 26 males and 33 females. The oldest person on the island is a daughter of John Mills, one of uhe origaal mutineers. She is about 75. They have no ordained minister among them, but Mr. Simon Young officiatas as chaplain and school-teacher. Mr. T. C. Christian is the Chief Magistrate for the curret year. This officer is chosen annually on January 1st. One of the islanders wrihe, under date of February 21st: "The truth is, since we came from Norfolk Island we have been busy re-building our houses, which were all destroyed. We map not calculate on finishing them for two or three years, there being but few men among us can work." During the past year there has been a drought, the crops have been entirely destroied, and in consequence there has been much destitution and suffering. The people are really poor' but are struggling to gain a subsistence on this very smalb island, not over 4 or 5 miles in circumference. They retain their religious character, holding regular viceres upon the Sabbath, besides morning and evening prayers according to the Liturgy of the English Church. Ships cruising in that region would confea a favoa by tutching, and supplying the people with common clothing, etc., in exchange for such articles as the islanders produce. Although moch is foamer years has been writhen about the Pitcairners yet they still remain an interestiog people, and their singalar and marvellous history will ever interest the general reader.

The Toulumne City Newe, in writing of the agricultural resources of the San Joaquin and Paradise valley, says that the area now covered with ripening grain between the Stanislaus and Toulomne river is eqnal to 360 square miles, which is almost all cultivated without fence, and at only ten bushels to the acre will furnish an aggregate yield of 3,304,000 bushels.

The reports from the gardens and orchards in the vicinity of Los-Angelos are, so far, of the most satisfrctory character. The crops promise to be generally most abundant.

Lancaster, [Pa.,] June 2.—Ex President James Buchanan died at Wheatland to-day in the 77th year of his age.

The following is from the Detroit Advertiser of April 23: It will be remembered by our readers that one Edward Murphy, a life convict in out State Prison, was recently pardoned by Gov. Crapo, it being proved that he was innocent of the crime of murder' whereof he was convicted at Mackinac, in the fall of 1860. he having been in prison nearly five years. A new phase of this somewhat ovintful history now appears. Murphy appears in court in Chicago to recover the property of which he was possessed before his incarnation. From his petition the following facts are gathered: He was married to his wife (now dead) November 4th, 1854, her name beina then Hanley, alias Tracy. He alleges that they lived together on the farm belonging to him, in Will County, Ill., until some time in July, 1860, bp which time he had accumulated a considerablo estate' consisting of land, stock, and farming implements. At this time, by reason of, as he states, a foul conspiracy to which he believes his wife was a party, he was arrested on the charge of murder, and conveyed to Mackinac. Here, being imprisoned' relied upon the promises of his wife and his supposed friends for his defence, they knowing, as well rs he did, that he was at the time of the homicide 200 miles distant from its scene. and that he had never during his life been at the locality of the crime. Relying upon these promises, he found himself, at the time of his trial, without counsel and without ready means, so that being undefended excepting by volunteer counsel, he was convicted of the crime and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He stater that ne was taken to the Michigan State Prison September 15th, 1863, and remained there till the 8th day March last. when evidence of his innocents having been furnished to the Executive he was pardoned. In relation no the estate, he says that his wife, after his incarceration, sold part of the property, and removed to Chicago, where she died in 1864. Her sister's husband then appeared and secured his appointment as administrator of her estate, claiming that his wife was the only surviving heir of the faithless Bridget, and now has possession of the property. This man Edward Courtney, has now been summoned to appear and account for the property held by him. The case is certainly quite a remarkaple one, and has many of the elements of a romance in it. There seems to be no doubt that Murphy has been most foully wronged.

Washington, June 1—Following is General Grant's reply to the Chicago Convention:

Washington, May 29—Gen. Jas. R Hawley, President National Union Republican Conventio: In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of May 21st, it seems proper that some statement of my views, beyond the mere accepting of the nomination, should be expressed. The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and, I believe, express the feelings and greatness of those who sustained the country through its trials. I indorse the Resolutions. If elected to the office of President of the United States. it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with a view to giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere. In times like the present, it is impossible and improper to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising, and the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing. Purely administrative affairs should always be left to the Executive. The will of the people I always have respected, and always shall. Peace, and universal properity—its sequence—with economy of administration, will lighten the burdens of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace.

With great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. Grant.

The rumor which was going the rounds, a few days since, of the projected opening of an extensive Grocery and Tea establishment, at Nos. 520 522 Clay street, opposite the Fish Market, by A. Sbarboro turns out to be well founded the establishment is to be known as the Clay street Grocery." It is the intention of the proprietor to sell nothing but first quality articles in his store, and the prices will be reduced to a standard unprecedented on the Pacific Coast. All goods will be sold in quantities to suit every one, and delivered everywhere, free of extra charge. Parties who may desire to replenish their stock will, we do not doubt, find it greatly to their advantage to call at the "Clay Street Grocery."

The Worchester (Mass.) Spy of April 18th says: A cold-blooded attempt at murder was made in Merino village, Dudley, near Webster depot, on Thursday night, and although the victim still lives, there is no prospect of his recovery. It appears that a Canadian Frenchman named Peter La Flamme has had a difficulty with his wife and another Canadian, David Dore, a former border in his family, on account of a suspected intimacy between them. Dore was turned away from the house by La Flamme on this account, but he obtained board next door, and the objectionable intimacy still continued. On Thursday night La-Flamme and his wife retired as usual, and according to her story, she was awakened about 12:30 o'clock by the sound of a blow, and saw two men in the room, whereupon she slippled out of bed and gave the alarm, when it was found that her husband had been struck in the head with an axe, and was in a dying condition. Dr. Perry was sent for. and on arriving, and seeing the state of affairs, sent for Deputy Sheriff Shumway, of Webster, who reached the scene of the tragedy about 3 o,clock. An examination of the locality and of the parties at the house, gave rise to serious suspicions that the wife was privy to the assrult, and she was arrested. Subsequent investigation threw suspicion on Dore, and he too, was taken into custody, neither of the parties having made any attempts to escape. The night of the occurence was intensely dark, and the woman's statement that she saw men in the room is incredible. Besides, her husband was at the back of the bed, and if her tale is true the man must have reached over her body to strike the blows, the effects of which show that they were well directed. There is one wound just above and between the eyes, about 2⅛ inches long and ¾ of an inch wide, adparently made with the head of an axe. The bone is crushed in so that a finger can be introduced into the cavity of the skull. There is also another wound extensively fracturing the skull above and just forward of the right ear. It seems possible that these wounds could have been inflected in total darkness. The axe, with blood and hair adherring to it, was found in its usual place in the cellar, which opens out of the room where the crime was committed. La Flamme is 31 and his wife 22 years of age. They have 3 children, the youngest nearly 2 years of age. He has been a quite inoffensive man, and there seems to have been no motive for his murder save the alleged desire of Dore and the woman to dispose of him. The woman is not of prepossessing appearance, and has manifested no regret at her husband's injury, or interest in his recovery.

A short time since a noted convict died in the State Prison. Just prior to his death, he made a confession, related the various depredations he had committed during his life, outside prison walls, and in the course of his confession alluded to "a plant" he had made in San Francisco. He that about 8 years ago he was, with others, engaged in several robberies, and that they secured a great deal of silver ware and plate, which his "pals" entrusted to his care for safe keeping. Being suspected by the officers of the law, he was forced to "plant" or hide the articles until some future time, when it would be convenient for him to "raise" them. However, before he could do so, he was taken in custody, convicted of the charges against him, and sent over the Bay to "S. Q." for a long term. From the time he was arrested, he never had a chance to see his companions to inform them what he had done with their share of the plunder. In his confession, he minuetly described the exact place where the treasure lay buried, in the southwestern part of this city. Following the directions given by the dying convict, a detail of our Police sought out place indicted and found it readily, and, while digging below the surface, came across several pieces of the silverware that had lain there for years. At last accounts, indications were good, and the officers feel confident that they will recover the whole of the property mentioned by the convict.

The greatest speed ever attained in telegraphic transmission in this country, if not in the world, was made the other evening between Boston and Providence. P. H Burns champion of New England and New York, sent 2,741 words in an hour, which was received by Walter Phillips of Providence, and copied in a remareably legible hand. The selection was from a work of Dean Swift's.

The dead body of a man was discovered in cupboard of an unoccupied house recently in England. Appearances indicated it to be that of a man belonging to the high walks of life, as the hands are soft and delicate, and the dress that of a person in a respectable social position. There are evidences of foul play, as the apparel is torn and disarranged as if in a struggle, and over the right eyebrow is a deep depression as though a fearful blow has been inflected, but the face is not much disfigured but that friends and relatives might identify the remsins. Notwithstanding this fact, each one of four separate parties of people claim this body as that of an entirely differeut indivdual. The first is Dr. Ellis, of the St Luke's Lunatic Asylum, who claims that it is the body of a patient named Heasman, who contrived to effect his escape from the central ward of the Asylum, although there were six locked doors seperating him from the exterior, and that in his passage through other wards he had carried of articles of clothing belonging to other patients. The identification was also made by a brother of the deceased, who stated that the lunatic was perfectly sane on all points save one, which consisted in the delusion that he had been poisoned and was dead. In direct and bewilderiog codflect to this testimony is that of Mrs. Mary Ann Banks, of 25 York Row, Kingsland Road, who on inspecting the body, declared it to be that of her missing husband, Mr. Ebenezer Clarke Banks, a commercial traveller for a spirit merchant. Mrs. Banks twice viewed the corpse, and was confirmed in this statement by her two sisters—Mrs. Williams, 58 Jamaica Road, Beamondsey, and Mrs. Seamer, of 95 Fairfort Road, Bow. She bases her recognition not alone on the features and form, but also upon a pecular mark on one of the fingars. This mark she specially described to the constable be, fore seeing the corpse, and the officer found it as she had described. Even after the post morten examination had taken place, these three ladies on a third view declared it to be the body of Mr. Banks. It is difficult to suppose that Dr. Ellis who, in his official position, had frequent opportunities of seeing his patient' and Mr. Heasman, who must naturally have been acquainted with the features of his brother, could have been mistaken in their identification, but it is equally hard to believe that Mrs, Banks and her two sisters could be deceived as to the identity of her husband and the father of her children. The morning after the post mortem examination, a lady presented herself at the Hackney Police Station and produced a photograph of a missing relative, which bore a far more striking resemblance to the deceased than did either of two photographs subsequently shown by Mr. Heasman as those of his brother. The lady was not premitted to see the body, as the police assured her it had been identified, and therefore could not be that of her relative. Two young ladies also believed the corpse was that of their brother, who had been missing from St. John's College, Cambridge, for four months.

Most of the paper used in China is made from the bark of various trees and plants, and from the bamboo. The manufacture of bamboo poper is carried on extensively in the southern part of the country. In selecting stock fron the bamboo plantations on the mountains, preference is given to the stems which are about to put out pranches and leaves. Early in the mouth of June the canes are cut from seven to five feet long, and placed in a pit which is supplied with water, After soaking for several weeks, the canes are beaten with mallets, in order to remeve the thick bark and green skin. The remaining filaments, resembling a fine sort of hemp, are treated with lime and water raised to a certain temperture. After remaining in this bath for about a week, the filaments are removed, washed with cold water, passed through a ley made of wood ashes, and then placed in a boiler, This process is repeated until the material begins to grow putrid: when it is transferred to a mortar, and pounded into pulp by means of water power: after which the mass is treated with bleaching powder. The pulp thus prepared is made by hand into sheets of various thickness by meanes of a silk tissue within a light frame, he turns the sheet over on to a large table, when it is pressed. Each sheet is afterward raised and dried separately in a kiln made for that purpose.

Writing paper is made from the finest part of the bamboo material. Another kind is made by mixing rice-water with the bamboo fiber. A very strong paper used for window blinds and other articles, which in this country are generly constructed of woven substances, is made by mixing 60 per cent. of the bark obtained from a tree called tchou with 40 per cent. of bamboo material. Another variety of strong paper is obtained from the bark of the mulberry tree and is used in the breeding and culture of silkworms. The same material, made from thinner pulp, is employed in the manufacture of umbrellas, fans: and fire-screens. Bark pap r which is to be painted is first passed through a solution of alum-water to destroy the fine filaments which are commonly found on the upper side of the sheet as is lics in the silk tissue frame—the lower side in contact with the tissue being much more smooth. For many uses, when only one color is required, the material is added to the pulp.

In the year 1843, during the Millerite excitement, iu the usually quiet town of Durham, old Aunt Sally H, who would "weigh nigh on to 200 pounds," got up one evening in the meeting, and in the midst of a warm season of exhortation said:

"Oh, brethren and sisters, bless the Lord! I'll soon get away from this wicked world; I'm going to meet the Lord in a few days. My faith is powerful strong. Oh, yes! powerful strong it is. So strong," continued the old lady, extending her arms, and motioning them iike a goose on the wing. "that it does seem as if I could fly right away now and meet the Lord in the air,

The minister who was as great an enthusiast on "going up," as the old lady, encouraged her by exclaiming;

"Try, sister try! Perhaps you can fly, if your faith is only strong enough."

"Well, I can," she exclaimed," I know I can; I will!"

She was standing near a window which was raised because of the oppresssve heat;—for is was snmmer.

With her handkerchief in one hand and her fan in the other, she mounted the seat and thence to the top of the pew, and gave a leap into the air with a flying motion of arms, expecting to accend heaveward. Bnt the law of gravitation was to much for both her faith and the gravity of the audience. Down she came with an enormous and not very angelic grunt, shaking the whole house with the concussion.

She arose, folding her wings, and with great meakness sneaked back into her own seat, evidently desspointed.

The mext evening some of the young folks asked her:

"Aunt Sally, why did n't you fly last night, when you tried so hard?"

"I could n't get the right flop," was the meek and conclusive reply.

A newspaper published in Chile has an astonishing story about a new monster' which does not swim like the sea serpent, nor walk on the earth like the Dodo, but flies through the air and seuts out the sun's light while it passes. This frightful monster has "great wings, clothed with brown plumage," its head is shaped like that of a grasshopper. its eyes is enormous, the body is that of a snake and its hard scales "emit a metallic sonnd." A small company of miners, tranquilly seated at the mouth of the Gallin mine awaiting their evening meal, were the first who saw this fearful creature. As it flew above them, it was supposed to be a cloud; but when the flapping of the wings and the grating of the metallic scales were heard, great fear fell upon the innocent minded diggers of ore; and when the wonder passed away they told the story to a newspaper man in Santigo, who straightway printed it. "Can it be possible," says this writer, "that, in the desert of the Cordilleras, Nature pleases to give life to these monstrosities, rearing them in solitude for many years, and then, when they have attained sufficient strength, they commence their flight through space, with no other object than that of transportidg themselves to other regions, where death masters them, and the earth guards their skeletons, to the confusion of sages, who, on meeting them believe they have found antediluvian remains?" This is the latest conundrum. Who will answer it.?

AHEAD as USUAL.—B. Sbarboro, the well-known wholesale and retail grocer, No 531 Washington street, 4th house below Montgomery has determined to make a still further reduction; and will sell fresh-grounnd and roasted coffee at 25 cents per pound, fine Japan tea, at 75 cents per pound; extra Japan jar tea, at $1, etc.; lower prices than they have been offered at in this city for some time past. He having always been the first in the first in the city to reduce the prices of the various articles of family use in his line, will be pleased to see his patrons, and the public in general, at his old-established store, No. 531 Washington street.

During the month of May last there were two hundred and eighteen deaths in this city.

Lord! Lord! what perils sorround poor femininity in tnis country! A woman has need to have all her wits about her to escape the many pitfalls made for her entrapment. Two of the gentler sex came near being made victims of, a day or two ago, and one of them states her troubles this wise: It appears that herself and a companion desiring employment called at an intelligence office in this city and made their wants known. They were young and personale, comparitive strangers and the office keeper had just the place to suit them. They could wait in a saloon? Hesitatingly, the applicants asked:

"Is the place perfectly proper and decent?"

"Quite so, quite so," was the reply. "A gentleman ask for some beer, a glass of wine or brandy, as the case may be, and all you have to do is to take his order and serve him."

"Where is the place?"

"In Victoria, British Columbia."

This gave the girls a pause, but finally, the "big wages," proper employment, and the few hours' labor were set forth in such a tempting light, that they accepted the terms and poid the office keeper his fees. They did not hear the other side of the story till they were on the steamer and about for Victorio. There they happned to fali in conversation with some gentlemen who knew the place to which they were consigned to. Their statements differed from the office-keeper's representation materially. The place is a soloon of the lowest kind, where nightly saturnalia is held—music till 12 o'clock midnight, and after that, dancing till dawn. And during the sma' hours, according to the gentlemen's story scenes were enacted which somewhat destract from the respectable characters of the saloon. Dances, compared to which the can-can is modesty itself, and female constumes, on which the fig-leaf of Mother Eve would be an improvement, are some of the features of the festival. The girls listened, shuddered and drew-back, and a lawyer's letter persuaded the office-keeper to disgorge the fees and incidental expences. He went through the refunding process without a murmur.

If it were optional with all women to be intelligent or beatutiful, but forbidden to them to be both, which of the two gifts, beauty or brains, woutd the majority of the sex prefer? This is a delicate question; but if put to the vote, we are encluded to think that beauty would carry the day. Men bow down to feminine beauty; but, as a rule, they are apt to fight shy of feminine wisdom. Some of them even seem to regard it with jesiousy, as an infringement on their prerogative. It is trne that veveral tough old philosophers have inveighed against the influence of beauty, stigmatszing it as a "short-lived tyranny," a "silent fraud" a "mere accident of Nature" and the like; but the propability is, that these caustic fellows had made bids for it in vain, and that the acidty of temper they displayed was ascribable to "sour grapes."

NOTICE. I hereby notify the public that my new wholesale and retail Wine, Tea Grocery establishment, to be known as the Clay street Grocery, is now open, and that I am now ready to supply Families, Restaurants, Hotels and Vessels with fine Wines choice Teas, and Fresh Groceries of every de-cription, lower than any other house of this nature on the Pacific Coast. I shall be happy to see all my old friends and customers, and the public generally, at my quarters, which the reader will please remember is now at Nos. 520 and 522 Clay street, opposite the Fish Maket. Goods carefully packed and delivered everywhere, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. A. SBARBORO.

It is satted that T. D'Arcy McGee, at his late election, took the temperence pledge and kept it faithfully, but declined to commit himself by speaking in public on the subject until he should have given himself a trial of at least a year. His death befoae the expiration of that space is believed to have deprived the cause of intemperence of a most influential advocate.

The revenues of British India for the past year were $241,291,500, while the expenditures were $208, 226,500, showing a surplne of over thirty-three millions of dollars in gold. Of these expenditures $18, 000,000 are for dept of interesi, and $64,000,000 for the British army in India. The chics sources of revenue are taxes on land, producing $100,000,000, salt $30,000,000, opium $44,000,000, whiskey, $11,-500,000, and customs duties producing $12,600,000.

Female sufferage meetings are being held in England, and is is evident intention of the advocates of that extension of the franchise to make to make an earnest endeavor to get it granted by Parliament. There is a "National Society for Womens Sufferage" in England under whose auspices these meetings are held, and numerous female orators appear among the speakers.

Hon. James Guthrie, of Louisville, is the largest property-holder in the city. He pays taxes on $521,707—which like most other city property, is worth 25 to 50 per cent, more than the assesed valuation. Mr. Guthrie and family (including his daughterr, Mrs, Tmith, Mrs. Caperton and Mrs. Cladwell, and his grandson Mr. Coke) are worth over $1,000,000.



"Flag of the free—heart's only hope,
Wave, wave forever on!"

IRISH NEWS

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1868.

None of our subscribers can have their papers stopped until their dues for it are all paid up. This is a rule observed by all newspapers, and postmasters should note the fact for the benefit of parties ordering their papers discontinued.

We have a few bound volumes of the IRISH NEWS for the last five years. These we will dispose of as follows: To any correspondent on this coast, male or female, who shall send us a letter, monthly, for 12 months, one full copy, bound, of the IRISH NEWS for five years, frem March 7, '63, to January 1, '68, shall be sent. Said letter to be not less than one column, and to contain the incidents in its locality, a thorough account of the condition of Fenianism, and such other matters as may be of general interest, and in consonance with the taste of the writer. We have copies enough to supply at least a half dozen such correspondents. A copy of the paper containing the letters will also be sent to each correspondent. And should there be more applicants offering than we have copies, then we shall remunerate by sending copies of standard works of value in lieu thereof to correspondents.

Since July 1st, 1867, there have been 245 fires and alarms, 45 more than in any previous year. The loss by fire has however, been small.

A servant girl in Uxbridge, Mass., has lately fallen heir to a fortune of $20,000, by the deceased of an English relative.

During the month of May, the San Francisco Bensvolent Socsety dispensed aid to 624 persons; 73 were provided with employment: and 142 were placed in situation not to require further aid from the Association.

Three gentlemen from the Southern States arrived by the Nevada, as agents of associations of indending emigrants who disire to settle in the southern counties of this State, in a warm climate, similar to that of the South.

The London Times is trying a new printing machine, which promises to be superior to any of its prededessors. It is to print 46,000 sheets or 23,000 perfect copies, per hour. The paper is delivered from a roller, and the machine also cuts it into sheets, folds the printed papers, and records the number printed,

Tornoto, June 12.—The Globe professes to have information, on authority beyond dispute, that the Fenian movement upon Canada is actually commenced, the forces gradually concentrated at Buffalo and other points. Forty Fenians went from Port Huron to Buffalo, via the Grand Trunk Railroad, on Tuesday. The raid is possible any day after the 20th inst.

The Globe calls upon the Government to order into the field at once the whole volenteer and regular forces of the country.

Montreal, June 12,—The seizure of arms at St. Albans, yesterday, by the United States Government is reported.

Guards from the Grand Trunk Brigade, well armed, are stationed at each end of the Victoria Bridge.

The Fifty-third Regiment has been ordered to leave London on the 15th for, Quebec.

Buffalo, June 13.—Reports from Canada having gained circulation, to the effect that the Fenians are concentrating at this point for a raid on the neighboring Province, it is proper to contradict such statements. No unusual gathering of Fenians has occured here, and it is not belived that there is a single membea of the organization here, outside of the citizens of Buffalo. The sensational reports probaoly orignated with Canadian speculators interested in contracts for supplying troops.

Toronto, [C. W.] June 13.—Disdatches from Montreal state that officers of the United States Army are said to be on the frontier, between Rouse'r Point and Ogdensburgh, with instructions from General Grant to ascertain the correctness of the report that Fenian arms are being secreted there.

Bothwell, [Canada,] June 13.—A party of volrnteers reiurning from drill lats night were attacked by a number of men, supposed to be Fenians. One volenteer was so badly wounded that he is not expected to recover. An unsuccessful attempt was made, later last night, to break open the drill shed and get arms.

The plan of exporting the suffering poor, il appears, has recently been adopted br Great Britain. The departure of 150 emigrants from London to Quebec, on April 20th, is announced. They are described as mechanics who were out of work, and who were sent out as "objects of public charity" by the London East End Emigration Company.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER COTTER.

Rev. James S. Cotter, Pastor of St. Rose Church in Sacramento, a clergyman of ability, loved and respected for his many virtures by all who knew him. whether of his own religious faith or otherwise, died in Sacramento. of apoplexy, about one o'clock Friday morning. The announcement of his death fell upon his friends with suddenness, he having we are informed, been out on the street the day before, and being generally considered in the enjoyment of vigorous health, though he was not as healthy as they thought. During the evening of Wedusday he was taken very ill, and as hours passed the symptoms grew more alarming, till the time mentioned he breathed his last. The rites of the Church had been administered to him in the afternoon before his death by Rev. Father Slattery. A worthy minister of God has passed away from among us; an eloquent tongue is silent; a generous heart has been suddenly stilled in death. Fether Cotter is no more. The sad tidings will bring a pang of grief to many a heart throughout California, which has been the theatre of his labors during his brief apostical career, and whose noble qualities of head and heart, had gained him the esteem and respect of the public—both Protestant and Catholic—as well as the warm attachment of numerous devoted friends. Father Cotter was a native of Donerail, in the county Cork, Ireland, where his family occupy a highly respectable position, and at the time of his death he was in his 35th yeat. His classical studies were made in the seminary of the Trappists of Mount Meillerai, in the county Waterford, and subsequently, feeling a vocation to the priesthood, he entered the missionary college of All-Hallows, near Dublin, where he completed his theological course, and received Holy Orders. California having been chosen as his mission, he came to our shores in 1859, and from that date until his death, he labored continuously among us. He successively filled the positions of Secretary to the Most Rev. Archbishop of San Francisco, Pastor of Sutter Creek, of Jackson, of Mokelumne Hill, and of St. Francis' Church in this city, and at the time of his death he was in charge of St. Rose's parish, Sacramento, where he received the Archbishop on his pastorial visitation only a few days age. The telegraphic announcement of its occurence gave a severe snock to the Catholics of this city, where Father Cotter has long resided, and where he leaves many sincere friends. A number of the clergy of San Francisco have preceeded to Sacramento to render the last sad offices of riligion to him who, during his sojourn here, has so faithfully discharged the sacred duties of the ministry, and who we fondly trust now enjoys the reward of his good deeds in a better world. May his soul rest in peace. The funearl took place from St. Rose's Church Sacramonto on Saturday morning, June 20, and was attended by an immense number of people of every nationality and every religious faith represented in the cosmopolitan population of California. It took place from the Church the scene of the untiring and faithful labors of the lamented deceased for the past three years, and so great was the attendance that but a small portion of those who gathered to pay the last tribute of regret to a faithful pastor, genial and kind-hearted gentleman, and good citizen, were able to gain admission, the sidewalks and streets, for several blocks, being lined with sincere mourners. High Mass was celebrated by Bishop Alemany, assisted by a large number of the clergymen of his diocese, and the impressive funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Prendergast, Vicar General of the diocese of San Francisco. The funeral procession formed in the following order: Emmet Guards of Sacramento, acting as military guard or honor, with the Sacramento brass band, with muffled drums, playing the Dead March in Saul. Archbishop and clergy ia carriages. Hearse, with the pall, bourn by the following gentlemen—Judge Curtiss, of Sacramento; Mr. Cummings, arcnitect of the State Capital; John Hammill, State Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood; John Ryan, of San Francisco; J. Daly, of San Francisco; John Mallon, of Virginia City; John S. Barrett and Mr. McWilliams of Sacramento. Girls of St. Joseph's School to the number of 125, attired in white, with black scarfs; boy's of the Parish of St. Rose; Engine Company No. 5 and members of the Sacramento Fire Department; the Fenian Brotherhood under the Presidecy of J. M. Duffy; citizens on foot, followed by an immense procession of carriages. The whole procession was under the charge of Jas. Maguire, as Marshal, assisted by Captain John Foley and Jas. A. Duffey. The management deserve the greatest eredit. When the head of the procession reached St. Joseph's Cemetery, the last carriage had just left St. Rose Church. The seene at the grave was impressive beyond the power of description.

About 8 o'clock on the evening of the 27 ult., John Russell, a workman in the Hale and Norcross mine, was instantly killed, his head being torn from his body. The deceased was about 25 years of age, and leaves a wife in Nova Scotia.

A RETROSPECT.

The news of last month must have completely satiated the novel loving populace of Great Britain. A month so replete with assadlts, defeats, and triumphs, juridical decisions, whether just or unjust, has seldom dawned upon those lands coming within English domination. A short review of some of those proceedings might be very apposite, or, in fact, necessary, seeing to what extent a person may suffer now-a-days for what he says, unless such saying be satisfactorily justified before the justice-landing officials of the British Crown. The first event, therefore, worth noticing, is probably the intelligence that came flashing across the wires of the assassination of the Hon. D'Arcy M'Gee, the representative of her Majesty in Canada, the assassin supposed to be a Fenian. During the rebellion of '48 in Ireland, Mr M'Gee, possessed of a considerable amount of talent and genius, acquired a promeut position amongst the so-called insurgents, but finding their efforts not likely to succeed, he managed to avoid the vigilance of the soldiers and police, and make his escape, in the guise of a missionary, to America. On reaching the shores of America, an entire change came over him; he seemed to be transmuted both body and soul, for we find him forswearing his allegiance to the cause of Ireland, and accepting a lucrative situation in Canada. Alas, an ominous proceeding on his part, for from that moment he was marked man, a relentless Nemesis was at his heels, a doom inevitable pursued him; the consummation of which took place so recently as to be within the memory of all when the fatal bullet entered his head, even while enjoying the flavour of a cigar at the door of his lodging. Such, then, was the man whose death evoked, from the English people, such vociferous lamentation, and caused all England to join in transmitting to Canada letters of condolence, and elicited even from the hands of the Queen an epistle sympathising with his friends on his untimely end. The next incident brought before the public for consideration is the old, old story, that of landlord shooting in Ireland, but this time the victim is no less a person than the Under Lieutenant of Westmeath. The cause of this murder is now so generally understood, that it seems scarcely advisable to iterate it here, but, for the benefit of the few, we will endeavor to explain. It appears that that gentleman conceived the notion of raising his rents, but the said rents having already reached an extortionate length, the result was, as will be anticipated that the tenantry refused to concede to the proposal, but he persisting in it, at last became obnoxious to them, and the end of it proved fatal to himself. Another example, if any more were necessary, demonstrating the pernicious evils of the rack-rent system. As the fiat of murder had gone forth, who more likely to be the next victim than a prince of the Royal household. And of a verity the case was so, for on the following week the cable being again brought into requisition the startling announcement was delivered in England of an attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh in Australia, and by a Fenian. What? Fenianism in Australia, and apparently so strong. Is Fenianism omnipresent? Does it pervade the whole world? So it would seem. Then, if it does, we are quite unable to understand why it is considered so notorious and capital a crime to be entrapped within the snares of so universal a disease. But it positively overstretched itself in its last attempt, and thank God that so foul an intention was frustrated, and that the life of the prince was spared, for it is altogether impossible to define any object in the destruction of a prince so young and uninterested in any political affairs. While England is yet draped in black in mourning over its loses, and the press a thundering forth agonising howls, accompanied with terrific denunciations of Fenianism, the gratifying news comes of the triumph of British troops in a foreign land, and although it was against a people somewhat deficient in the art of war yet it was enough to have a salutary effect, and to assuage in no small degree the quivering mania under which the press was laboring. The last event we will attempt to pourtray was a foul and indeliable blot on the escutcheon of an English justiciary one that will be handed down to Ireland's children to enable them to cry out, "Thank God we are delivered from such oligarchical sway; but oh! the sufferings our fathers must have undergone in struggling for the liberty which we now enjoy." Yes, by jury trial, the name of Barrett will sear into the hearts of Irishmen strange feelings, and make Englishmen to blush at their own perfidy in the manner in which they treated so noble and generous a race as the Irish people. An innocent man arraigned before a jury! for a most heinous crime, and his life sworn away on evidence more conflicting and contradictory than that which swore away any other life, one witness a traitor, another a little boy (in the eyes of the law, an infant), terrified into swearing falsely, for he swore against his conscience. But when we consider that all this was out-weighed by the counter-evidence of six respectable citizens from Glasgow, what must our thoughts be? That Barrett, an innocent man, was consigned to his grave before his natural time by judges who only wanted to demonstrate to what extent their authority could reach under the protection of an English aristocracy, a flagrant disgrace to mankind. Philosophers tell us that for every effect produced there must be a cause. Yes; and we implicitly believe this doctrine; for we find the cause of all these outrages in the pages of Irish history, staring us directly in the face causes that will yet make Irishmen to burst asunder the chains of slavery that have held them in bondage for the last seven hundred years.

It is now generally understood that the Ministry will make an appeal to the country on the question at issue betweeu them and the House of Commons. Following is the programme which the Government has decided on: Parliament is to be dissolved in October. Writs will then be issued for elections, which will take place during November, and on the 9th of December the meeting of the new Parliament will take place.

EASTER.

The tea-roses, geraniums, fuchias, and other glowing flowers, are redolent of summer, and form a charming contrast to the dreary brown fields, and the harsh wind that is piping a savage rigadoon to the leafless boughs. How cheering to the soul is the presence of any form of Beauty! This lovely garland seems to soothe and harmonize my feelings, somewhat irritated by the fierce blast that is tearing my crocuses to flittors. Only one thing is wanting. The peculiarly appropriate passion-flower is not there. It was so named, you know, because the monks thought they saw in its structure a resemblance to the crucifix and nails; and so it became a consecrated flower in the Catholic church, and has for centuries been used to garland its crosses and altars:

"Bringing to the mind
The young days of the Christian Church,
Dim ages left behind."

"Easter Morning" is inscribed on the pedestal of the cross before me; and those words have set my mind rambling through periods long antecedent to the advent of Christianity. I am no great observer of days and seasons; but Easter Morning brings with it a crowd of associations dear to the heart aad poetic to the imagination. The festival dates as far back as the first dawn of civilization. All the ancient nations exposed their gratitude for the return of Spring by long processions, playing on musical instruments, singing hymns of praise, and bearing offerings of flowers to their temples. It is a singular fact that among the emblems carried by the priest on such occasions a cross is conspicuous; which seems with them to have been symbolic of the reproduction of life in Nature, as the Christian cross, slightly different in form, is typical of resurrection to life beyond the grave. The Christian church found this festival endeared by immemorial usage to the hearts of all its proselytes in Egypt, Persia, Palestine, Greeee, Rome, and the various Teutonic tribes; and it followed its usual wise policy of baptizing a time-honored custom with a Christian name, instead of attempting to abolish it. Thus what was originally in honor of the ascending natural sun was appropriated to the ascension of the spiritural "sun of righteousness." All the ancient nations worshipped some Mother Goddess, which to their minds represented the Earth, or Nature. Among the Teutonic nations this Goddess bore the name of Oster, or Easter, which in their language signified rising. A part of her worship was a great festival in the early Spring, to commemorate the rising of Nature from the grave of Winter; but after they became converted to Christianity they learned to understand it as signifying the resurection from the sepulchre, typical of the resurrection of the living soul from the dead body. The Spring Festival of the Jews was called the Pass over. Hence, Italians call Easter Pasque, and the French name it Pasques, in allusion to the Paschal Lamb, which the Jews offered on that day, as atonement for their sins. The sacrifice of animals was abolished by the Christain church which taught of the Lamb, whose sacrifice was all sufficient to atone for the sins of the world. In the religious worship of several ancient nations the egg was an emblem of resurrection, on account of the life which came out of what was apparently dead. For this reason, Persians were accustomed to present each other with eggs at their Spring Festival; and an egg is among the religious emblems on the monuments of ancient Eypt. Moses probably brought the idea with him from Egypt; for eggs were placed on their tables at the Feast of the Passover. Christian converts, who had been accustomed to this emblem of re-produced life, adopted it as symbolic of the resurrection; and to this day it is so regarded in many countries. The heads of the families are accustomed, the evening before Easter Sunday, to boil a quantity of eggs hard and carry them to the friends, who consecrate them by sprinkling them with water, reciting prayers, and making the sign of the cross over them. The Easter Eggs are stained with various colors, but mos ly red, to signify the blood of sacrifice. Wealthy people have them richly gilded, or painted with figures and inscriptions, relating to resurrection. The Easter Feast is spread in the best room of the house, on a table covered with the hand-somest cloth, and strewn with flowers. In the centre is a great pyramid of consecrated eggs, gay with gilding and brilliant colors, and decorated with garlands. On that day, men and women, both of the Greek church and Catholic church, present an Easter Egg to whomsoever they meet, kissing him at the same time, and saying, "Christ has risen." The kiss is returned, with the respose, "He has risen indeed." In this ceremonial no distinction of ranks is observed; a servant may kiss a Duke, or a peasant may kiss a Princess, with certainty that his salute will be returned. It is related of Charles the 5th that when he was travelling in Spain on the day of this joyful festival, he met a peasant wearing a tin crown, to signify that he had been chosen King of Easter, according to the costom of that county. The peasant reminded the monarch that people took off their hats to the King of Easter. The Emperor immediately uncovered his head, saying, "My good friend, I wish you joy of your royal office You will find it a very troublesome one, I can assure you." Another custom was, and is, to release prisoners, and distribute bread and cakes among the poor. The bells of the churches ring merrily all the day, and the young people assemble to have merry times, with songs, and games, and dances. It was a common belief that the sun always danced when he rose on that blessed morning, and it lingers still in the minds of many. It is usual for parties to go out to catch the first glimpse of the rising luminary reflected in some stream, where, of course his rays did dance on the rippling waters. If there was no river or brook near by, people often placed a tub of water in the way of the morning breezes and led their children to it to see the sun dance at his rising.

The following letter, dated Kilbroney, April 22, is copied from the Dublin Irishman:

Dear Sir—Although for obvious reasons, it would be unsafe and improper to publish a detailed account of the distribntion made of the £500 refief fund set apart from the proceeds of the "National Penny Collection" for the cases oi families reduced to distress by the consequences of the Manchester rescue last autumn, yet I see no sufficieet reason to prevent me from grstifying the Irish people with some general description of the kind and amount of benifit to these distressed families which has been accomplished through the indefatigable labours of the Dawager Marchioness of Queensbury, and of that truly noble lady's assistants in Manchester and elsewhere. I shall not give any of the names of the families relieved, because some of them could not be published without risks, which it would be foolish to ineur unnecessarily. If I am correctly iaformed, 42 men in all have been arrested and imprisoned on the charge of complicity in that celebreted rescue. Of the 42 14 were discharged after an imprisonment of some week, there appearing no proper evidence for their commital for trial; 26 were committed for the trial on the charged of "murder" at the Manchester Special Commission of November last: Of these 26. five were convicted and sentenced to be hanged, and three of the five were hanged, while one of the otherrs was let go free (under the insolent and lying form of a "pardon") and the other, an American citizen, was banished for life. Seven more of the 26 were convicted and sentenced to penal servitude, and 14 were acquitted. At the aisizes recently held in Manchester two men, in addition to the five above-mentioned, were tried for the "murder," and these two also were sentenced to be hanged, but their sentence was changed into penal servitude for life. Most of those 42 men left wives and children; others of them left aged parents; and thus very many Irish families were reduced to destitution or to severe suffering. After a careful investigation into the cases of all these families, the £500 has been expended by the Dowager Marchioness of Queensbury for the relief of the most distressed amoug them, with the following result:—24 families have received relief. Seven wives, with children, in (I think) all the cases have been sent out with sufficient provision for decency and comfort to rejoin their husbands in America. Donations in money heav peen made to certain families who remain in England or in Ireland. Annuities or weekty payments have been provided in cases of some old and infirm relative of the men executed, or convicted, or imprisoned. In short, the charitable and patriotic donors of the fund may have perfect confidence that the £500 as been employed for the good purposes for which they gave it as faithfully; as conscientiously, and as wisely as ever sacred trust-money was employed since the beginning of the world. Let us all thank God that we have for the agent of Irish national and patriotic benevolence so courageous and Christian-hearted a noble lady, and one who loves the Irish people, as the Dowager Marchioness of Queensbruy.—I am, dear sir, truly yours, JOHN MARTIN.

A letter from Kilbourn City, Wisconsen, May 14th, says; Chauncy Case, a boy 16 years old, made his escape from the Indians to-day, and came into this place. He related his story in broken English and and Indian signs, It seemed so incredible that a number of cttizens, in order to satisfy themselves, accompanied the boy to the Indian encampment, on Hurlburt Creek, where the party of Indians, about a dozen in nnmber, have been incamping for several days, for the purpose of fishing. The boy taking advantage of men, who are gone to Big Springs on a fishing excursion, was not afraid to return to camp with the citizens, as the squaws he sayd, were, "great babies." The spuaws, being interrogated, explained by holding up six fingers and said, "he [pointing to the boy] be our pappoose six snows." The squaw who had acted in loco parentis during his captivity, cried and 'took on' at a great rate. 'Good Bill,' as Chauncy call him, is this squaw's husband, and the murderer of the boy's father. Chauncy Case is more than ordinarily intelligent, and has and excellent memory, and is very serewd and extreamly quick of observation. His captors belong to the Chippewa tribe, and since the memorable Minnesota massacre, in which they took a conspicuous part, have been spending the most of the time in the unsettled parts of Wisconsin. At the time of the boy's capture the brutal savages murdered his father and mother, and four brothers and sisters, Chauncy being the only one of the family who was not killed. His father's name was Simon Case, and before going to Minnesota he resided in Oswego New York. Mr. Peabody, of Kilbourn, formerly lived at Oswego, and recollects a man of that name who moved West about 11 years ago. In this, and several other particulars, the boy's story is confirmed, and it is scarcely possible to doubt but it has substantial foundation in fact.

WOMENS' LABOR.

The New York Sun presents the following interesting facts in relation to woman's labor in that city. The facts respecting this question are of such importance that we shall present a mass of them to our readers, giving the particulars of various trades in which women are engaged, with their wages, hours of work, proficiency, and the like. It is not possible to state exactly the number of women employed in the various branches of industry in New York. In 1860 it amountel to 24,721, but there are probably twice as many now. The proportion of women to the number of men employed at the same time was 37.18 of the one to 100 of the other, and in Philadelphia 44.81. A considerable number of new occupations have been opened to women of late, or are more largely followed by them, such as printing, engraving, photograph coloring, and telegraphy. As compositors, women have been very successfu, and are now employed in several large establishments, including Harper's and the World office. They earn from $11 to $13 per week, being paid 50 cents per 1,000 ems on night and 45 cents on day work, the same men. Women are much more steadier than men, and more to be relied on. They have no "blue Mondays," and, except for want of strength to move forms, and such heavy parts of the work, would be much preferable to men; in fact, they are superseding tsem, except in night work, for which they have been found too delicate. They are also employed at press work, working ten hours at six dollars per week, and as binders, book sewers, and gilders at from to $10 per week. Out of sixty-six hands in one establishment, ten average $10 per week and two receive $10,50. In all these occupations they are said to be steadier than men. As engravers, women can earn $20 per week, if skilful. A publisher who employs them states that three or four of them work on shares, each doing a special part of the work; but thinks they do not compete with men from want of practice, the season for engraving being very short, and most plates being imported. The gentleman employs female clerks a cashier and saleswoman and finds them preferable to men, because their services are so much cheaper. In Boston there are ten ladies employed as clerks in the different book store. As becorators and designers for china ware, women have not been af successful as might be expected. This work is mainly done by foreigners, and requires a longer apprenticeship than woman can give. The latter are employed as burnishers, and can earn at this from $8 to $9 per week This is a purely mechanical and somewhat laborious employment, but can be easily learned, generally in a moath. Men are not engaged in it, so that there is no direct competition. In many branches of the tailoring business women have almost superseded men, the difference of pay being such that men cannot compete with them. At a single establishment in this city about thirty-five girls all of Irish decent, are employed from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. making pantaloons for the Bowery and Chatham street trade. Several sewing machines are used, but most of the work is done by hand. With the exception of cutting out, all the work is done on the premises by a division of labor. By this means the labor is lessened and a girl can earn nearly double what she could make by the ordinary plan. The average wages are $7 per week, smart hands earning as hig as $9. Men earn from $10 to $14 at the heavier parts of the work, such as smoothing and pressing, which women have not strength to do. The work-room is light, warm, and well ventilated, with no inconvenience except the heat of the fire in summer. Cases of sickness are rare, and the girls are of average health. As a class they are not steady workers, but apt to shirk when they get a little money. The really industrious are always on hand, but a great number are shiftless and lazy, and only work because necessity compels them. The proprietor of this place complained of the odium which is attached to men in his business, which he said was really due to individuals, and not to the class. Employers could aot be expected to pay more than the market price for labor, which he and many of the associate were doing; and it was the fault of society if this would not support the worker. The real cause of the cases of starvation prices, so often given in the papers, was the middle men. Large manufacturers would not deal directly with workers, but got their supplies from middle-men, who pocketed all the profits, and forced down the prices of labor to almost nothing. Only the poorest aed most suffering laborers would endure this, and efficient hands could always get better employment. The general change from day to piece work, which has taken place in most kinds of business, has been of great benefit to the women as well as the men. Those who are capable and quick can now earn far more they did before, and in less time also. A gentleman of large experience states that some girls in his employ can now earn $12 and $13 by piece work, who only made $5 under the old plan. Employers, also generally agree that the change is as much for their benefit as for that of their hands. The largest and best field of labor for women is in occupations connected with the supply of female wearing apparel dressed, cloaks, corsets, hoop skirts, and also men's underclothing. In thvoe large establishments, about 1,500 hands are engaged, at an average of $7 per week. The majority of these are skilled hands, and not more than one-quarter of those who usually apply are capble of doing the work. In one establishment, several colored girls are employed, and are found to be very intelligent and to get along harmoniously with their associates. In all of these places, the attendance is regular; few absences occur, except from sickness, and a preference is given to women over men. Piece work is the rule when possible and the general opinion is that it pays best. As a well-informed person states, it "gives twice the amount of work, doubly as well performed, and with only half as much superintendence." The use of sewing machines and division of labor have also been beneficial both to employer and hands, and have greatly improved the coudition of the latter. Among the women in these establishments there are many who receive quite high wages. Ten, twenty, and thirty dollars per week are not uncommon salaries, and there are several who get even forty dollars per week. The highest salary which any womon receives in this city is $5,000, which in at least two instances, is paid with out hesitation. In several large Broadway houses there are saleswomen who receive high salaries, but these are experienced persons and control a set of customers. Women are not always as through as men, but neither have they had the same advantrges as the latter. In physical strength and preparatory training they are much inferior, and they therefore deserve the more praise for what they have accomplished.

A public meeting, in connection with the National Society for Women's Suffrage, was held in London, recently. This meetiag was numerously attended by both men and women, the Mayor of Salford presiding. Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Whitworth and several other promiuent members of Parliament were present and took part in the proceedings. It is noticeable that all the important speeches were made by women, of whom the most prominent were Miss Becker, Mrs. Pochin, wife of the Mayor, Miss Robertson and Mrs. Bright.

Miss Becker, who was the first spokeswoman, said among other things, that the women of Great Britain began to prove that they were by no means content with their enforced from the pale of the constitution. In various places the question had been raised, and numerous petitions to parliament were presented last session and, the work of the committees during the past year those who would move the resolutions to night, and those who by their presence supported them in their efforts formel a demon-tration which ought to convince the most skeptical that women did cared very much, for the suffrage. Still, it had been said that these women were in a minority, and the vast majority did not as yet ask the franchise to be extended to their sex. Perhaps they did not; but in the few weeks during which their committee was in operation last year, three thousand women of Manchester and the surrounding districts signed a petition for it; and if they might take the women whose opinions they had had an opportunity of testing rs a sample of Englishwomen generally, she was in a position to state that if not an actual majority, a minority which nearly approached to one did ask for the franchise. Mrs Pochin said women were heartily tired of being restricted to mere talk, and that if members of parliament owed their places in any fair degree to woman suffrage, they would not venture to treat woman's opinions with disrespect or polite inattention. She denied the theory that "might is right the world over," and asserted that though most of the evils from which women suffer may not be crushed by legislationf yet that government could give them equal heritage, protection, bequest of propety, a Cnistian marrige law, and could throw open the existing avenues to them, or endow new ones for their benefit. The remarks of the women were listened to with great attention by the audience of both sexes, and several of their resolutions were seconded by the distinguished public men present. The proceedings of this meeting were in pleasing contrast with those at a similar one in England, when the remarks of Doctor Anna Dinsmore, an American lady, were continually interupted by the hootings and yellings of an unmannerly crowd of male Britons, whose mothers should have taught them better.—Evening Post.

The following telegram was received in England from the Farl of Belmore, Sydney, to the Secretary of State, Colonial Office:—"On the 12th of March, a person named O'Farrell deliberately shot the Duke of Edinburgh in the back, at a public pic nic given in aid of the Sailor' Home at Clontarf, Nidle Harbour, Port Jackson. Providentially the wound was not fatal, and he is now able to go on board his ship, and hopes shortly to resume his duty. The ball was easily removed on Staurday, the 14th of March, by Drs. Watson and Young, of her Majesty's ships Challenger and Galetea. O'Farrell fired another shot the moment he was seized, which severly wounded a gentleman named Thorne in the foot. The ball has been extracted, and he is doing well. The assassin, who avowed himself to be a Fenian, was arrested on the spot. In consequence of the report of a medical board, Commodore Lambert has ordered his Royal Highness to proceed to England as soon as he is sufficiently recovered, which will be probably next week. The Colonial Office has received a telegram describing the nature of the wound. The ball entered the back half an inch from the spine, and struck the ninth rib, followed round the course of the rib and lodged five inches from the umbilicus, and four inches and a quater beneath the right nipple, having traversed a distance of 12 inches and a quater. It is alledged that the assassin is insane. Immediately on the news of the attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh reaching the Colonial Office, the Duke of Buckinghan proceeded to Osbourn to inform her Majesty. The Duke of Buckingham, Secretary to the Colonies, has received another Australian telegram, dated Sydney March 31, which reports that the Duke of Edinburgh is progressing favourably.

Colonial Office, April 27.—By a telegram dated Sydney March 31, information has been received from Earl Belmore that the prisoner O'Farrell was arrainged on the 18th of March before the Supreme Court on the capital charge of wounding with intent to kill. The prisoner applied for a postponement of the trial, which was granted. He has since been tried and found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

PATRIOT MAIDEN.

An Irish girl in heart and soul,
I love the dear old land;
I honor those who in her cause
Lift voice, or pen or hand.
And may I live to see her free
From foreign lord and knave:
But Heaven forbid I'd ever be
The mother of a slave.

God bless the men who take their stand
In Ireland's patriot host:
I'd give the youth my heart and hand
Who serves his country most;
And if he fell, I'd rather lie
Beside him in the grave,
Than wed a wealthy loon, and be
The mother of a slave.

Thro' many a blood red age of woe
Our nation's heart has bled;
But still she makes her tryants know
Her spirit is not dead.
God bless the men who for her sake
Their life and genius gave;
God bless the mothers of those sons,
They nurst no dastard slave!

Some on the scaffold place of doom
For loving Ireland dined;
And others to the dungeon-gloom.
Are torn from our side;
But God the Just, who ne're design'd
His image for a slave,
Will give our country might and mind
And raise the true and brave.

Ye bounteous daughters of our isle
Whom Heaven with virture blest,
How can ye woo a Helot smile,
Or clasp him to your brest?
If you would teach these lessons grand
The Spartan mothers gave,
No tayant-brood would curse the land,
And you would nurse no slave.

The sun is sinking to the sea;
God bless the glorious West.
Where exiled Irishmen are free,
And no one is oppress'd!
Come, sisters, toast that land with me
Beyond the world of waves:
The golden Land of Liberty.
Where mothers nurse no slaves.

Sunday morning the Shields Guard, Company B, of the Irish Battalion, accompanied by the California Tigers, had an excursion to San Quintin. After the companies landed they saluted Lieutenant-Govrnor Holden, who responded in a neat speech. The companies then proceeded to the camping ground, where they engaged in target parctice. The 69 men of the Shields, and the 65 men of the Tigers, did some very fine shooting. The prizes will be distributed at the armory to-night. After the shooting the young couples repaired to the dancing platform, and enjoyed a social dance until the hour for leaving. At half past 5 the party returned to the city, exceedingly well pleased with the excursion.

Scientific investigation, aided by the microscope, has ascertained the fact that the teeth of every human being, form the habitations of myriads of living organisms, which if permitted to propagate and multiply, speedly cut their way through the enamel, and form cavities in the softer material of the teeth. These minute creatures furnish employment to thousands of dentists to repair their ravages; and countless compounds have been divised to destroy them. Dr. Spencers Fragrant Sapoine is the best, safest and most effective remedy for destroying these pests, whitening the teeth, and rendering an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

Toronto, (C. W.) June 15.—The Volunteers and Regulars are actively preparing for any emergency consequent on Fenian rumors. A brigade is to be stationed at the cities of Toronto, Hamilton and London, and a force will be stationed at Collingwood and other exposed points, and reserves will be organized to take the field if neccessary.

Grass Valley, June 19—This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, William Daniels, of this place, had a difficulty at the Allison Ranch Mine with Phil. Gallaway, Superintendent of the mine. After mountnig his horse, Daniels fired three shots at Gallaway, and immediately left for town, where he surrendered himself to the officers. Noue of the shots fired took effect.

Gold Hill, Sune 16.—A miner named Robert Powers was instantly killed this evening in the Imperial-Empire new shaft. He fell off the cage when 100 feet from the surface, falling 800 feet.

London, June 16.—In the House of Commons, to-night, the Irish Reform bill passed in Committee.

At St. Joseph's Church, Tenth Street after solemn High Mass, Sunday, 14th inst, in which Rev. H P. Gallagher officiated as celebrant, and Rev. R. White, S. J, as deacon, and Rev. Father Fadini, S. J., as subdeacon, and Rev. Wm. Bowman master of ceremonies, the solemn procession of the Most Blessed Sacrament was organized as follows: First the processional cross accompanied by two acolytes, which was followed by the boys of the congregation; next came the Temperance banner, borne by members of the Society, and followed by the men of the congregation; then the banner of the Blessed Virgin, borne by three young ladies, and followed by the girls of the congregation; next the women, and these were followed by fifty little girls in white veils and carrying baskets of flowers, which they strewed as they proceeded on the way; these were immediately followed by the canopy, which was borne by six members of the Temperance Society, over the Blessed Sacrament, which was supported in the hands of the reverend pastor in gold cope and veil, and preceeded by two censer-bearers. As the procession moved majestically down the aisle, out of the front door, and around the adjoining lot, the effect was mostgrand and imposing. There must have been five thousand persons at least present on the occasion. Many were moved to tears—tears of rapturous joy for some, and tears of melencholy pleasure for others who beheld on this distant shore the scenes and ceremonies witnessed in their youth on Corpus Christi, re-enacted once again. The procession on re-entering the church, was received by the congregation with lighted tapess, and all kneeling in solemn adoration. The sanctuary was gorgously lit up with gas. The effect of the sublime spectacle will not be soon forgotten.

LETTER FROM THE SIERRAS.

POOR MAN'S HILL,
June 25, 1868

EDITOR IRISH NEWS:—I am up here in the mountains, about 8000 feet above the level of the sea, and about ten times as many more above the level of you San Franeisco Fenians. In looking down at ye, occassionally, I am led to quote the lines of the immortal poet, and exclaim that things look

"Very quare
Down there."

Ye have a "pic-nic" once in a while down there; ye raise a few hundred dollars; ye send it off—the lord knows where—and that's the last of it. I believe in sending money off for a good purpose; but I don't believe in draining away every cent that is raised by the Irish people of this State, year after year, and when a poor Fenian dies, to have to go around begging to raise a collection for his widow and her children, who are in a destitute and helpless condition; when there should be kept a standing fund in hands of the Bishop or some one of his clergymen for the special aid of the families of Fenians. If such a fund was once started in the hands of Bishop Alemany, every Fenian in the State would contribute towards it. This sending away the last dollar ye raise, all the time, is played out. I think it looks

"Very quare
Down there."

Another thing is—ye seem to have no special Fenian organ "down there." In New York they seem to have any amount of Fenian organs. It won't do, though, to take much pattern after New York. It was there the great Fenian split took place. We should not take our cue from everything they do in New York. But I think the Eenians of San Francisco ought to have a Fenian organ—one that would play lively tunes, such an organ would be the best "organizer" and "orator" that either "wing" could send out. If Mr. John Hammill—and I have all the respect in the world for him—had "courted" some "organ of the press" to assist him, he might now be at the top of the Fenian heap; but John, like too many others, thought he was mightier himself, than any "organ of the press," here or elsewhere, and when the "Republic" opened its killing upon him—having no newspaper to shield him—he had to go under. It is ever thus with all who set at naught the gigantic power of the modern Hercules—the press. I suggest now, to ye "down there"—if not too late—to set apart one or two thousand dollars of the collections made, from time to time from all sources, and either buy a spic and span new press, or buy out a good second-hand one, and place Mr. John Barrett—or some other patriotic spirit—I think he would give general satisfaction particularly to the Robert's wing—or some one with sufficient mental and Fenian stamina—at the head of it, and let it

Blaze away pell mell
With shot and shell

into the brazen ranks of the enemies of Ireland and of Fenianism. Let me tell ye that this is the only salvation for Fenianism, and whichever wing does it, that wing will rise and fly, and the other will go under. Then Fenianism will

No longer look quare—
To all eyes—down here

I know most all the Fenians down there. I know my ever-respected Richard Casey, the pioneer Fenian organizer of Santa Clara, one of the oldest and truest Fenians in the State. Is he well? Give him my best respects. Yours, etc.,

PICK AND SHOVEL.

not

LOST OR STOLEN!

$10,000 REWARD

WILL BE PAID FOR THE ARREST and conviction of any man, woman, or child who cannot buy Boots and Shoes cheaper from us than elsewhere. To accommodate the public we have removed to a more central location of the city. We are now within two blocks from all the City Railroads and the principal Hotels.

322 AND 324 BUSH STREET,

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We have put down the prices of our Goods to such a figure that all will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

HOLCOMBE & KAST.

Ladies' Foxed Custom-made Balmorals	$3 00
Ladies' Fine Philadelphia Foxed Balmorals	2 50
Ladies' San Francisco made Foxed Balmorals	2 50
Ladies' Philadelphia Lasing Balmorals	2 00
Ladies' Fine Lasting Congress Gaiters	2 00
Ladies' Plain Lasting House Gaiters	1 00
Ladies' Plain Kid House Slippers	75
Ladies' Kid Heel Slippers	1 25
Misses' Custom-made School Shoes	2 00
Misses' Plain School Shoes	1 25
Misses' Foxed High Balmorals	2 00
Children's Gaiters	1 25
Children's Philadelphia Balmoral	1 25
Infants' Balmorals and Gaiters	50
Infants' Lace Shoes	25 cents and upwards
Men's Calf Dress Boots	5 00
Men's Calf Scout Boots	4 00
Men's Stitched Boots, our own make	10 00
Men's French Calf Sewed Gaiters	4 00
Men' Plain Sewed Gaiters	2 50
Men's Oxford Ties	2 00
Men's Sewed Balmorals	2 50
Men's Genuine French Screwed Boots	5 00
Men's Slippers	1 00
Men's Fine Patent Leather Slippers	1 25
Boy's Fine Patent Leather Slippers	1 00

And all other Goods in proportion.

We also make all kinds and styles of Ladies and Gent's wear to measure, at the shortest notice.

The great Feast of Corpus Christi was observed in Santa Clara, with unusual pomp, Thursday, 11th inst., The procession of the Blessed Sacrament was participated in by 85 young ladies of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, pupils of the Convent of Notre Dame, San Jose, dressed in white, and carrying baskets of flowers; 40 boys, of the Sodality of the Children of Mary, dry scholars at the College; the Sodalities of the Holy Angels and of the Blessed Virgin, composed of boarders at the College, together with many of the faithful. The procession was headed by the College Brass Band. Rev. Father Varsi, President of the College, carried the Holy Eucharist. At 8 o'clock Mass in the morning some 33 children, boys and girls, received Holy Communion, from the hands of the good pastor, Rev. Father Bixio.

Rome, June 22.—A Consistory was held yesterday, at which many new Bishops were appointed. The Pope delivered two special allecutions—one concerning the Papal Bull, calling a General Council of the Roman Catholic Church; the other, on the present state of religion in Austria.

La Liberte publishes a report that Menotti Garibaldi is rvising volunteers to make another attack on Rome.

London, June 20—To-day being the anniversary of the Queen's Ascension, a grand celebration is progressing. 27,000 troops are in line, and the volunteers are being reviewed by her Majesty at Windsor Park.

Washington, June 13—The President to day nominated to the Senate, Reverdy Johnson as Minister to England. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate without reference to a Committee.

A deaf mute, named William Neely, working underground in the Hale and Norcross mine, was badly injured on the 27th by a mass of earth falling on him.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY OUR REPORT'R

Wholesale prices only.

Flour $7 25 to $6 25
Wheat, $2 05 to $2 25 per 100.
Barley, $1 60 to $1 80
Oats, $2 25 to $2 40 per 100 lbs
Corn, $0 to $2 40 per 100 lbs
Rye, $2 50 per 100 lbs
Potatoes, at $0 60 to 1 30 c
Butter choice to prime roll of California Dairy. 32c to 35c per lb.
Butter(old)in brine. 30c to 00c
Eggs, 38c to 40c per dozen
Lard, in 10-lb tins. at 12c per lb
Cheese, From 13c to 16c per lb
Beef, 9c to 00c per lb.
Veal, 10c to 12c ber lb.
Mutton, 6c to 0c
Lamb, 8c to
Pork, fresh, 8 to 0c per lb.
Hens, $9, chickens $7 per doz.
Ducks, $6 00 to $00 per doz.
Geese, $0 to $18 per doz.
Turkeys, 20 per lb.
Hay, $15 00 to 18 per ton. New $12
Bacon, 12c to 13c per lb.
Hams, 00c. to 17 for California
Pork, in pickle, 17 to 22c

NEW YORK RESTAURANT

Next door to Munkton's Drug Store,

CARSON CITY, State of Nevada.

THIS RESTAURANT HAVING BEEN NEWly refited throughout, is now open from five o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night, and is supplied with all the luxuries the Market affords. Give me a call.

WM. P. JOY.
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

FOURTH JULY CELEBRATION

The Marshal-in-Chief will be in attendance at his Headquarters, 131 Montgomery st., daily, from 11 a m to 2 p m, to receive communications, and to transact any business connected with the celebration of the Fourth of July.

J. D. STEVENSON,
Marshal-in-Chief.

Ahead of all Competition
IS
RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD
For the Pianoforte,
BEING THE
Only Book the Teacher Requires,
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Its lessons are adapted to pupils of all ages, and its exercises attractive and useful in every stage of advancement. This book has, on account of its actual merit, become the standard work of Piano instruction, and the only one which every well-informed teacher and scholar uses. Price, 3,75; sent post-paid.

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We are agents for these Waters, and keep a large supply constantly on hand, in pints and quarts. These Waters are bottled fresh and pure from the Springs at SARATOGA, N. Y., in so careful and secure a manner that they preserve all their medical properties and value for years, and will be found to produce the same effect thousands of miles distant that they do when drank at the Springs. A perseverance in the use of these Water almost invariably cures the disease for which they are so highly recommended.

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Mrsical Instruction Without Teacher.

WINNER'S PERFECT GUIDE for the Pianol Violen, Flute, Melodeon, Cabinet Organ, Guitar. Accordeon, Fife, Flageolet, and Clarionet, designed in its Lessons, Examples and Exercises to impart a Knowledge of playing without the aid of a teacher: with selections of choice Music. Price of each book 75 cents. Sent postpaid.

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STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES OF
CHOISE TEAS AND COFFEES,
.....ALSO.....
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS, Etc,

B. SPARBORO,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer, No 531 Washington street, fourth house below Montgomery street, having just received a large lot of the choicest chops of Black and Japan Teas; Java, Costa Rica and Rio Coffees: also, an invoice of fine Wines, Liquors, etc., would now offer them to his patrons and the public, in lots to suit, at rhe following reduced rates:

TEAS.

Fine Black or Mixed Challenge, per lb 60 to 75c
Fine Family Mixture, 85c to $1 00
The Celebrated Comet, 90c to $1 00
Genuine Basket $1 00
English Breakfast $1 00
Fine Japan Teas, in packages or bulk 90c $1
Extra jar do $1 00
Finest Japan Teas, in jars or lacquered boxes 8 lb each $3 75
Japan Teas in lacqured boxes, 5 or 10 lb each $4 50 to 8 50
Comet, Young Hyson, or Gunpowder Green $1 50

COFFEES.

No. 1 Costa Rica, 5 lb. for $1, or per bag 16 to 17c
No. 1 Rio, 5 lb. for $1, or per bag 18c
Fresh Ground or Roasted, 4 lb for $1

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Fine Old Port and Sherry Wine per gall. $2 50 to 4
Fine Old Port and Sherry Wine per bot. 75c to $1
California Angelica Wine per bottle 50 to 75c
California Angelica Wine per gallon $2
Old France Cognac per gallon $4 to 8
Old American Cognac per gallon $2 to 4
J. F. Martel's and other brands per bot. 75c to $2
Old American Whiskeys per gallon $2 to 3 50
Cutter's Old Bourbon per gallon $3 75 to 5
Dally's A A A per gallon $3 50 to 5
Cutter's "Old Bourbon," Daley's A A A per bottle $1 to 1 25
Scotch and Irish Whiskeys per bottle $1 to 1 25
Scotch and Irish Whiskeys per gallon $1 50 to 5 50
Rum (Jamaica) per gallon $4 50 to 5 50
Rum (Jamaica) per bottle $1 25 to 1 50
Holland Gin per gallon $4 50 to 5 50
Holland Gin per bottle $1 25 to 1 50
Champagnes, Sillery, Bouquet, Heidsieck, Clicquot. Comet, etc., etc., in pints quarts, per basket $23 to 25

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Goods delivered to all parts of the city, & to steamers and cars, free of charge.

SOLANO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The above nemed springs are now open for the reception of the public, and the Proprietor in making the announcement takes pleasure in being able to state that no place of summer resort presents better accommodations or more facilities for enjoyment.

These springs are but three miles from Vallejo, and five miles from Benicia, and can be reached by way of either place in two and a half hours from San Francisco, at a cost of only $2 50.

The expences of guests at the Hotel are much lower than at similar places, and at the same time the accommodations are equal to the best.

The medicinal qualities of the waters are pronounced by the best medical authority to be unsurpassed in their benefit to invalids as a restorer of health and vigor,

The bathing accommodations are unlimited, and guests have the benefit of a large orchard and vinyard, and spacious grounds covering 100 acres. The scenery is beautiful, and climate delightful.

Families wishing to spend a week or two in the country, can find no place so near at home, or that can be reached at so small an expense in so short a time, as the Solano White Sulphur Springs.

Omnibuses are in waiting at Vallejo on the arrival of the Napa boat, which leaves San Francisco at 9 A. M., to convey passengers to the Springs.

The springs can also be reached by way of Suisan, Napa and Benicia,

jy 1 HENRY CONNOLY, Prop'r

GRAND RE-OPENING OF THE

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM and GALLERY of Natural History and Science, Eureka Theatre, Montgomery street. On Monday, 18th March, this truly elaborate and magnificent collection, of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in Science, Natural History, and Art, was thrown open to the public. Extensive Embellishments have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in Botany, Ichthyology, and Entomology. Comparative Floral and Botanical Anatomy will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most instructive, agreeable, and useful in the world. Insect and animal life will be beautifully displayed, and the celebrated Du Chaillu Gorilla which was exhibited alive in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of human and comparative Anatomy. The Museum is open daily from 9 a m to 5, and from 7 to 9 p m. Sunday from 5 to 10. ap1

For Gentlemen only.
Admission . . . . . 50 cents

LEY'S BANJO GUIDE,

Containing Elementary Principles; Hew, Easy and Progressive Exercises, songs, Dances and Melodies. Many of them never before published. This new book for the Banjo has been prepared by Mr. JAMES BUCKLEY who has had twenty-six years experience as a teacher and player, and will be found to be superior to all former publications of its class. It contains over one hundred of the very best pieces of music for the Banjo. Price, 75c. Sent postpaid. OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
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Are indebted to Richardson's New Method for their Ability to play well.

This book continues to be the Standard Method of Piano Instruction throughout the country. Its Easy Lessons, Pleasing Exercises, and Charming Recreations, have made it extremely popular, while its rare adaptation to all grades of advancement causes it to be not only valuable to a person during his early studies, but for a lifetime. Price $3 75. Sent postpaid. Oliver Ditson & Co., Publishers, Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO, New York.

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GRAND SACRED CONCERT
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Of String and Wind Instruments,
EVERY SUNDAY.

The Gardens have (during the Winter months,) been renovated, improved and embellished, and many additional attractions added, especially for the amusement and comfort of Ladies and Children.

Admission to the Grounds, 25 cents
Children half price.

The Folsom and Howard street cars run to the Gardens. ap4

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Fire extracted from Burns or Scalds in five minutes. The pain and soreness removed from CORNS and BUNIONS in one application.

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Two Hundred and Fifty Easy Voluntaries and Interludes by Zundel	$3 00
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50 Pieces for the Organ	3 50

Sent postpaid.

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Se28 '67

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S STEAMSHIPS
For New York, Japan and China.



Will be dispatched as follows:

LEAVE THE NEW WHARF, Corner of FIRST and BRANNAN STREETS at 11 o'clock. A. M., of the following dates for PANAMA, connecting via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

On the 6th, 14th, 22d and 30th of each month.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 6th, touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departure of 14th is expected to connect with French Trans-Atlantic Co.'s steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South America. Through tickets can be obtained.

Departure of 14th is expected to connect with the English steamer for Southhampton, South America and Australia, and P. R. R. Co.'s steamer for Central America. Through tickets can be obtained.

Passengers berthed through.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicine and a tendance free.

These steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock.

Through tickets to Liverpool by the Cunard, Inman, and National Steamship Lines can be obtained at P. M. S. S. Co.'s office, in San Francisco, where also may be obtained orders for passage from Liverpool or Southampton to San Francisco, either via New York or St. Thomas,—if desired, an amount of £10 to £20 will be advanced with the above orders. Holders of orders will be obliged to identify themselves to the Agents in England.

For Merchandise and Freight, for New York and way ports, apply to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.

Steamship New York, Capt. C M Fauntleroy, will be dispatched July 3, at noon, from wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, for Yokohama where she will connect with the Great Republic for Hongkong; and the steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghai.

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts. jy2

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent,
P. M. S. Co.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.
Every Man his own Physician.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS,
.....AND.....
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.

The stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system—Abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequonces. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints, and unrefreshing sleep, The Liver becomes affected and generates billious disorders, pains in the side, etc. The Bowels sympathise by Costiveness, Diarrhœa and Dysentry. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels and kidneys particip ate in taeir recuperative and regenerative operation.

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum,

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent, to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic, its "modus operandi" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions on the Skin.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chron ic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetic and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashness and other disfigurements of the face.

Female Complaints.

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of Womanhood, or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emolient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Swelled Glands,
Burns,	Sore Legs,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Breasts,
Chilblains,	Sore Heads,
Fistula,	Sore Throats,
Gout,	Sores of all kinds,
Lumbago,	Sprains,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Stiff Joints,
Piles,	Tetter,
Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Ringworm,	Venereal Sores,
Salt Rheum,	Wounds of all kinds,
Scalds, Skin Diseases.	

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, etc., sent FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing Thomas Holloway 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. oc12

THE MUSIC BOOK,
For the Young Folks at Home,
IS
MERRY CHIMES:

Containing Elementary Instructions, Attractive Exercises, and Several Hundred Popular Songs.

This New Book will be found Superior to All Similar Works, in many points essential to a popular Instruction Book in Vocal Music and collection of Melodies for the Young.

FORTY EDITIONS have already been published, and the demand continues unabated. Many of the Songs have been written expressly for the work, and none of the songs are old and time worn—sung through a dozen books, but New and Sparkling. Adapted to All Occasions, and Alive with the Spirit of the Times. Price 60 cts. Sent postpaid.

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Go to R. H. McDONALD & Co.'s Drug Store on Sansome street, corner of Pine, the Pioneer Druggists.

J. C. SPENCER'S
FRAGRANT
SAPOINE



FOR CLEANSING, WHITENING & PRESERVING THE
TEETH.

THIS DELIGHTFUL COMPOUND, so highly and delicately flavored by its own ingredients, is a most elegant Toilet Article, the most pleasant and convenient dentrifice in use.

It CLEANSES, WHITENS, and PRESERVES the Teeth, prevents aching and arrests decay, removes tartar, scurf, acid, accumulations, and all offensive substances from them. It prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums; induces a healthy action and consequent firmness and brightness of color; imparts a delightful and refreshing feeling to the mouth; corrects disagreeable odors arising from decayed teeth, use of tobacco, billious or acid stomachs making it really such a TOILET LUXURY, as to ensure its daily use by both children and adults, a practice so essential for the preservation of the teeth and health of the gums.

SAPOINE is an invaluable agent in sickness, particularly in cases of Fever or languishing illness. A few drops added to a little water and agitated well in the mouth will remove the feverish coatings, bad taste and dryness, leaving the mouth cool and refreshed for a number of hours, which can be repeated as often as necessary. Sold by all Druggists on the Pacific Coast.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Drug Importers of San Francisco and Sacramento.

R. H. McDONALD & C.
DRUGGISTS
AGENTS FOR
J. WALKER'S
VEGETABLE RENOVATING
VINEGAR BITTERS.

A NEW AND GREAT DISCOVERY!

A Certain Cure for all Diseases to which the Human Family are Subject, if taken in time.

MR. WALKER WISHES TO INFORM THE public that he has found a certain cure in the Vegetable Kingdom, in his travels among the Indians, for every disease that the human family is subject to, without the aid of calomel or any other mineral medicines. It is an infallible remedy for every disease, either for man, woman or child—and especially women. It is a perfect renovater of the system, by carrying off every particle of poisonous matter, wherein the old are made young and the pale and sallow will become fresh and vigorous.

No family should be without them. $100 dollars will be given for an incurable case, where the Lungs are not too far gone or the bones are not destroyed by Minerals and other ways. Let no one despair, for it has cured hundreds after their physicians had given them up.

JOSEPH WALKER, Proprietor.
R.H.McDONALD & CO., General Agents
Corner of Pine and Sacramento streets,
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SAFETY FRICTION MATCHES

We are Wholesale Agents for the San Francisco Percussion Match Company. They are warranted to ignite in all climates, and are put up in wood, paper, and tin cases and convenient packages, for the use of families, saloons, hotels, parlor and pocket matches. Dealers will find it to their interest to purchase these matches.

R. H McDONALD & CO.,
ap18 Druggists, San Francisco.

TAKE NOTICE!

JUST RECEIVED
.....AT THE.....
EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY.
J. E. DIXON,
131 THIRD STREET,
Between Howard and Minna streets.
A LARGE STOCK of GROCERIES,
.....ALSO.....
A Large Assortment of Choice Wines, Liquors, Champagnes, Etc.,

Which we offer to the public at the following low prices:

5 lbs Candles for $1.
5 lbs Costa Rica Coffee, $1
Choice Mackerel $2 50 per kit
Coal Oil, $2 50 per can.
Oysters, $1 75 pe dozen.
Rice, 10 lbs for $1.
Chemical Olive Soap, $1 25 per box
7 and 8 lbs of White sugar for $1
9 and 10 lbs choice brown sugar $1.
5 lbs Raisins $1; 5 lbs Currants, $1;
5 lbs Prunes 1$.

A liberal deduction made for those purchasing a quantity of any of the goods offered.

Call in and examine. Full weights guaranteed. Orders promptly filled, and delivered to all parts of the city free of charge. Country orders respectfully solicited, and forwarded to boats or the cars free of charge.

Don't forget the number, 131 Third street, between Howard and Minna.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY.
ap1 J E DIXON.



Private MEDICAL AID.

QUICK CURES

.....AND.....

MODERATE CHARGES.

DOCTOR DOHERTY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute.

SACRAMENTO STREET,

Below Montgomery,

(Opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office.) Private entrance on Leidesdorff st., San Francisco

Established Expressly to afford the Afflicted sound and scientific Medical Aid, in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of secrecy and all sexual disorders.

To the Afflicted.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of chronic diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive and Genito-Urinary Organs, and all Private Diseases, viz.: Syphilis in all its forms and stages, Seminal Weakness, and all the horrid consequences of Self-abuse; Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, Sexual Debility Diseases of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, etc., etc.; and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He uses no mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients, who, having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a notary public. The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than fifteen years.

A CASE OF GLEET AND STRICTURE.

DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I find my health so fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment for your valuable services—particularly so as your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. The latter was so bad that I feared an entire stoppage of urine. Being a stranger in this city, and believing that those Doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth Doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunates who require medical advice, if you have any doubts as to whom you should employ, ask Dr. DOHERTY for my address, and call and see me. (I keep store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add, that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as an infallible cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly, yours, L—— H——

San Francisco, June 16, 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, A. D. 1864. A. S. GOULD,

[L. S.] Notary Public.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS—A SWORN TO CERTIFICATE OF MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF SPERMATORHŒA.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I had been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa," or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience; in that year, however, I had Seminal Weakness to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the Summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but reading Dr. Doherty's advertisement, I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the Doctor at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the 5th of December last, I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks treatment, I feel myself thoroughly cured of all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself,

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16 day of January, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.

To Females.

When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement digestive functions, general debility, vaginitis, all diseases of the womb, hysteria, sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. Doherty, at his Medical Institute, and consult him about her troubles and disease. Irregularities, suppressions, etc., will receive the Doctor's most particular attention. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All married Ladies, whose delicate health or other circumstances prevents an increase to their families, should write or call at Dr. W. K. Doherty's Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help. The doctor's offices, consisting of a suit of six rooms, are so arranged that he can be consulted without fear of observation.

To Correspondents.

Patients (Males or Females) residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred and confidential.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted. Consultation (at the office or by letter,) FREE. Permanent cures guaranteed or no pay. Address,

WM. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,

mr26 San Francisco

A CARD.

BUILDERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

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$50,000, in 500 Shares of $100 Each

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FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

METHOD OF BUSINESS.

First—Low Charges.
Second—Prompt payment of Losses.
Third—No Lawsuits.
Fourth—All disputes which may arise are to be settled by arbitration, as may be seen by the following agreement, which is inserted on all the policies, viz:

"It is hereby agreed, by and between the Builders' Insurance Company and ——, the assured in this policy, that in case any difference shall arise touching any claim for loss or damage under this Policy, the same shall be submitted to Arbitrators—one to be chosen by the Company, and one by the assured; and in case of their disagreement, the two persons so chosen shall choose a third person—and the written award of two of the arbitrators, as to the amount of compensation for the damage sustained, shall be final and binding on the Company and the assured, without further recourse."

President.....THOMAS MOONEY
Secretary.....SAMUEL CRIM
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☞ Office in the CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND SAVINGS BANK, California street, one door from Sansome. no20

☞ Strangers Visiting San Francisco can use the Burglar-Proof Vault of the CALIFORNIA BUILDING, LOAN, and SAVINGS BANK, California street, (one door from Sansome street,) for the temporary deposit of Gold Dust, Coin, Bonds, etc., at a small monthly rent, according to the value of the property deposited, for which the Company will be accountable.

THOMAS MOONEY, President.

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY

Second St., near Folsom, San Francisco

JOHN WIELAND

PROPRIETOR.

THIS OLD AND FAVORITE BREWERY has a larger patronage than any other establishment in the city. The Beer manufactured here is acknowledged to be superior to any beverage of a like nature produced in the State, and is a wholesome and refreshing draught for family use. The Brewery having been recently enlarged, orders, however large, from the city or interior, can be promptly supplied. The Beer from this Establishment enjoys the reputation throughout the State which is unequalled by any, and the proprietors are determined to maintain the fame they have achieved. Families supplied with any quantity on short notice, by the wagons that daily wait on customers throughout the city.

The country trade supplied on the most reasonable terms. All over the State the fame of this great Brewery is known, and also its popular proprietors.

Ahead of all Competition

IN

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD

For the Pianoforte,

BEING THE

Only Book the Teacher Requires,

AND

The Book Every Pupil is Attracted to.

Its lessons are adapted to pupils of all ages, and its exercises attractive and useful in every stage of advancement. This book has, on account of its actual merit, become the standard work of Piano instruction, and the only one which every well-informed teacher and scholar uses. Price, 3,75; sent post-paid.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Publisher, Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

CONGRESS AND EMPIRE WATER,

We are agents for these Waters, and keep a large supply constantly on hand, in pints and quarts. These Waters are bottled fresh and pure from the Springs at SARATOGA, N. Y., in so careful and secure a manner that they preserve all their medical properties and value for years, and will be found to produce the same effect thousands of miles distant that they do when drank at the Springs. A perseverance in the use of these Water almost invariably cures the disease for which they are so highly recommended.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Agents,
San Francisco and Sacramento, Cal.

LAND ASSOCIATION.

SONOMA VALLEY

THIS ASSOCIATION ARE THE proprietors of one of the most desirable Ranches in Sonoma County, comprising about 14,000 acres, situated about 30 miles north of the city of Vallejo, the terminus of the California Pacific Railroad, 9 miles from Sonoma city, 3½ miles from Santa Rosa (the capital of the country), and 21 miles from Napa; and upon the line of the projected railroad from Vallejo, via Sonoma City, to Santa Rosa, etc. When this road is completed these lands will be reached within three hours from San Francisco; and, as projected, will run through the centre of this tract. Farms thereon, in lots to suit purchasers, are now offered to public at low prices and upon very advantageous terms. The reputation of Sonoma Valley as a wheat-growing and wine-producing country, is so well established that it is unnecessary to dilate upon the subject. These lands are particularly adapted to the culture of the grape. Large vineyards, producing the finest wines, exists in all parts of Sonoma Valley. Water and wood in abundance. The rapidity with which his country is becoming settled, the proximity of these lands to market, the quality of the soil, and the healthy and delightful climate, must cause a rapid increase of value. Two thousand acres of this land will be offered in ten-acre Homestead lots, for persons of small means who desire to secure to themselves a pleasant and profitable home; and will be sold with the facilities of payment granted by the various Homestead Associations organized in this city. The purchaser of one of these small farms will acquire a solid piece of property possessing an intrinsic value which he can either convert at once into a delightful and productive residence, or rent, as to realize an interest upon his investment. The building-sites upon this tract are unsurpassed for beauty and natural advantages.

The Sonoma Valley Land Association have located a town to be called TEMPLEVILLE, upon a pleasant part of their tract, about half way between Sonoma City and Santa Rosa, where they offer

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE,

at the low price of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS ($25) payable $5 cash, and the balance at $2 per month. A limited number of lots will only be sold. An opportunity is thus offered of securing a HOMESTEAD in a delightful country, where the climate is unsurpassed, and where there must be a great increase of value within a short time.

Title perfect—Government patent.

Maps of the Rancho, and of the surrounding country and town, can be seen at the office of the Association, No. 415 MONTGOMERY STREET, Office No. 1, where further particulars can be obtained.

my16 H. W. SPENCER, Secretary.

REGULATIONS.

The undersigned, to save much correspondence, would state the conditions on which deposits will be received by the California Building and Savings Bank, from the 1st day of January, 1868, to the 31st day of December, 1868:

First—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, clear of all city, State and Federal taxes, will be paid on all deposits which shall be 30 days in the Bank.

Interest will be allowed on money from the date of its deposit, but no interest for fractional parts of a month.

No fees for pass-books or entrances.

Second—Interest, if required, will be paid quarterly in San Francisco, or in any of the interior towns of the Pacific States. Also, in New York, London, Dublin, Paris and Hamburg.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time on giving thirty days' notice, and will, if required, be forwarded in gold coin, to any place designated by the depositor. If interest be not drawn it will compound every six months.

Third—"Commercial Deposits" received to be checked for at sight, on which interest at the rate of one half per cent per month will be allowed, in quarterly settlements, on the average daily balance.

Fourth—Children's Endowment Deposits" received under special conditions. By the present rate of Dividend on this class, such deposits double by compound interest every five years. One hundred dollars so deposited will come to nearly three thousand dollars in twenty-five years from date of deposit.

Calculated tables may be had at the office.

Deposits may be sent by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, or other express agencies, by letter or by postoffice order, from any part of the United States or Europe. When received at the Bank a proper voucher will be returned.

The California Building and Savings Bank is a Joint Stock Company, established in 1861; has nine Directors, and assets amounting to one million and a quarter dollars, which is loaned on city real estate. By order.

THOMAS MOONEY, President.

California street, near Sansome, San Francisco. ja1 6m

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"DR DOHERTY is a skilful physician and honorable gentleman, any statements he makes to his patients he is sure to fulfill. That fact is one great cause of his eminent success in his profession. It is fortunate that among the many advertising physicians there is one who can be depended on."—Review.

"DR. DOHERTY'S reputation as a physician is a sufficient guarantee for the cure of any case he undertakes."—Chronicle.

"DR DOHERTY has devoted his study more particularly to chronic, specific and secret practice, and as such is now the most successful of any physician in San Francisco."—Free Press.

"DR DOHERTY'S reputation is second to no other physician on the coast in chronic and specific practice."—Mirror.

"DR DOHERTY.—Few men in the medical profession have succeeded in gaining the confidence of the public in their skill and judgment as he has."—Enquirer

DR. DOHERTY ranks as one of our most distinguished physicians, and also one of the most successful, which is now the criterian by which the medical practitioner is judged"—Echo

DR. DOHERTY enjoys a more extensive practice than any physician in the State"—Ex.

SOLANO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The above named springs are now open for the reception of the public, and the Proprietor in making the announcement takes pleasure in being able to state that no place of summer resort presents better accommodations or more facilities for enjoyment.

These springs are but three miles from Vallejo, and five miles from Benicia, and can be reached by way of either place in two and a half hours from San Francisco, at a cost of only $2 50.

The expenses of guests at the Hotel are much lower than at similar places, and at the same time the accommodations are equal to the best.

The medicinal qualities of the waters are pronounced by the best medical authority to be unsurpassed in their benefit to invalids as a restorer of health and vigor.

The bathing accommodations are unlimited, and guests have the benefit of a large orchard and vinyard, and spacious grounds covering 100 acres. The scenery is beautiful, and climate delightful.

Families wishing to spend a week or two in the country, can find no place so near at home, or that can be reached at so small an expense in so short a time, as the Solano White Sulphur Springs.

Omnibuses are in waiting at Vallejo on the arrival of the Napa boat, which leaves San Francisco at 9 A. M., to convey passengers to the Springs.

The springs can also be reached by way of Suisun, Napa and Benicia,

jy 1 HENRY CONNOLY, Prop'r

GRAND RE-OPENING OF THE

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM and GALLERY of Natural History and Science, Eureka Theatre, Montgomery street. On Monday, 15th March, this truly elaborate and magnificent collection, of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in Science, Natural History, and Art, was thrown open to the public. Extensive Embellishments have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in Botany, Lethyology, and Entomology. Comparative Floral and Botanical Anatomy will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most instructive, agreeable, and useful in the world. Insect and animal life will be beautifully displayed, and the celebrated Du Chaillu Gorilla which was exhibited alive in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of human and comparative Anatomy. The Museum is open daily from 9 A. M. to 5, and from 7 to 9 P. M. Sunday from 5 to 10. ap1

JONES TRACT.

HALF ACRE LOTS.

Only Three-Quarters of a Mile from Station on the Oakland Railroad,

In the vicinity of the Lake, making it very desirable. Splendid view; Good Soil, and

TITLE PERFECT.

The size of these Lots and their fine location, will command a ready sale.

PAYMENTS—One-fourth cash, and one-fourth each in six, twelve, and eighteen months, WITHOUT INTEREST.

☞ For Maps and all needed information, apply to E. C. SESSIONS,
ap18 507 California st.

THOS. N. CAZNEAU,

Insurance Broker,

And Adjuster of Marine Losses and Averages.

MARITIME and all COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS and Writings drawn. Claims upon Insurers Adjusted.

Consultations upon all Insurance and Maritime Subjects.

OFFICE—No 321 California street, southeast corner Sansome, San Francisco. ap21

From the

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY,

May, 1865.

Edited by WM. PROCTOR, JR.,

Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

H

"Will the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modification of the formulas by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost?"

"If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the monstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipies?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health, and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. Buchu (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality, we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine, if he desires to do so.

H. D. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New York City.

E

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu

Is a certain and safe remedy, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in all diseases of the bladder and kidneys, gravel, dropsy, organic weakness, obstruction of urine, whether existing in male or female, and no matter of how long standing.

For medical properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Traverse, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works of medicine.

L

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, and sold at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No 594 Broadway, New York.

M

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 25, 1865.

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your extract Buchu.

B

I did this because I used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertized that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

O

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and, therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR FIVE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

L

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE,

I Make no Secret of Ingredients.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
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Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, Ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. Banks, Aud'r Gen'l, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

D

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Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 Broadway, New York.

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WEDNESDAY and SASURDAY, at 2 o'clock,

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A REMEDY SELECTED FROM THE VEGETABLE kingdom, one that is immediate in its action and harmless in its nature. It is well adapted as a family medicine. It relieves many aches and pains that others have failed to. It is as well adapted to the infant as the adult.

RHEUMATISM relieved in fifteen minutes;
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CRAMP CHOLIC, in ten minutes;
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Fire extracted from Burns or Scalds in five minutes. The pain and soreness removed from CORNS and BUNIONS in one application.

☞ REMEMBER the GENUINE. ☜

Each Bottle bears the written signature of J. M. RICE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers at 50 cents.

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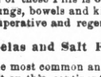
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Departure of 14th is expected to connect with the English steamer for Southampton, South America and Australia, and P. R. R. Co.'s steamer for Central America. Through tickets can be obtained.

Passengers berthed through.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

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Steamship New York, Capt. C M Fauntleroy, will be dispatched July 3, at noon, from wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, for Yokohama where she will connect with the Great Republic for Hongkong; and the steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghai.

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorf sts. jy2

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.....AND.....

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.

The stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system—Abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints, and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected and generates billious disorders, pains in the side, etc. The Bowels sympathise by Costiveness, Diarrhœa and Dysentry. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum,

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent, to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic, its "*modus operandi*" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

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Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetic and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashness and other disfigurements of the face.

Female Complaints.

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of Womanhood, or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emolient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Swelled Glands,
Burns,	Sore Legs,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Breasts,
Chilblains,	Sore Heads,
Fistula,	Sore Throats,
Gout,	Sores of all kinds,
Lumbago,	Sprains,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Stiff Joints,
Piles,	Tetter,
Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Ringworm,	Venereal Sores,
Salt Rheum,	Wounds of all kinds,
Scalds,	Skin Diseases.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting, the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world.

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N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

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SAPOINE



FOR CLEANSING, WHITENING & PRESERVING THE

TEETH.

THIS DELIGHTFUL COMPOUND, so highly and delicately flavored by its own ingredients, is a most elegant Toilet Article, the most pleasant and convenient dentrifice in use.

It CLEANSES, WHITENS, and PRESERVES the Teeth, prevents aching and arrests decay, removes tartar, scurf, acid, accumulations, and all offensive substances from them. It prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums; induces a healthy action and consequent firmness and brightness of color; imparts a delightful and refreshing feeling to the mouth; corrects disagreeable odors arising from decayed teeth, use of tobacco, billious or acid stomachs making it really such a TOILET LUXURY, as to ensure its daily use by both children and adults, a practice so essential for the preservation of the teeth and health of the gums.

SAPOINE is an invaluable agent in sickness, particularly in cases of Fever or languishing illness. A few drops added to a little water and agitated well in the mouth will remove the feverish coating, bad taste and dryness, leaving the mouth cool and refreshed for a number of hours, which can be repeated as often as necessary. Sold by all Druggists on the Pacific Coast.

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A NEW AND GREAT DISCOVERY

A Certain Cure for all Diseases to which the Human Family are Subject, if taken in time.

MR. WALKER WISHES TO INFORM THE public that he has found a certain cure in the Vegetable Kingdom, in his travels among the Indians, for every disease that the human family is subject to, without the aid of calomel or any other mineral medicines. It is an infallible remedy for every disease, either for man, woman or child—and especially women. It is a perfect renovater of the system, by carrying off every particle of poisonous matter wherein the old are made young, and the pale and sallow will become fresh and vigorous.

No family should be without them $100 dollars will be given for an incurable case, where the Lungs are not too far gone or the bones are not destroyed by Minerals and other ways. Let no one despair, for it has cured hundreds after their physicians had given them up.

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